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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

9 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

10 KEVIN and SUSAN LEWIS, on behalf of
11 themselves and all others similarly situated,

12 Plaintiffs,

13 vs.

14 DELAWARE CHARTER GUARANTEE &
15 TRUST COMPANY d/b/a PRINCIPAL TRUST
16 COMPANY, PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP,
17 INC., and DAVID LERNER ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Defendants.

CASE NO: 2:13-cv-01809-GMN-GWF

**UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR LEAVE TO
CORRECT DEFENDANT PRINCIPAL
FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.'S MOTION
TO DISMISS [DOC. 34]**

18 Defendant Principal Financial Group, Inc. ("The Principal") respectfully requests leave to
19 correct formatting issues in The Principal's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 34].

20 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

21 The Principal respectfully requests leave of Court to correct its Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 34]
22 in order to address formatting errors that occurred during the Optical Character Recognition (OCR)
23 conversion process. Counsel for The Principal did not identify the formatting issues until after
24 having already filed the Motion to Dismiss, thus necessitating this Motion. Plaintiffs will suffer no
25 prejudice as a result of the corrected Motion to Dismiss, as the changes are stylistic only and do not
26 affect the substance of the Motion. [See The Principal's Corrected Motion to Dismiss, attached
27 hereto as Exhibit "A."] Furthermore, Plaintiffs' counsel has represented to counsel for The Principal
28 that Plaintiffs will not oppose The Principal's request to file a corrected Motion to Dismiss.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, The Principal respectfully requests an Order from the Court allowing The Principal to file a corrected Motion to Dismiss, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

DATED this 31st day of December, 2013.

**WILSON, ELSER, MOSKOWITZ, EDELMAN
& DICKER LLP**

BY: /s/Sheri M. Thome

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Group, Inc.

U.S.A.P., Inc.

GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 2nd day of January, 2014.

United States District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

1 Pursuant to FRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of WILSON, ELSER,
2 MOSKOWITZ, EDELMAN & DICKER LLP, and that on this 31st day of December, 2013, I
3 electronically filed and served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **UNOPPOSED MOTION**
4 **FOR LEAVE TO CORRECT DEFENDANT PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.'S**
5 **MOTION TO DISMISS [DOC. 34]** to all parties identified on file with the CM/ECF.
6

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EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

KEVIN and SUSAN LEWIS, on behalf of
themselves and all others similarly situated,

| CASE NO: 2:13-cv-01809-GMN-GWF

Plaintiffs,

vs.

DELAWARE CHARTER GUARANTEE &
TRUST COMPANY d/b/a PRINCIPAL TRUST
COMPANY, PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP,
INC., and DAVID LERNER ASSOCIATES, INC.,

**DEFENDANT PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL
GROUP INC.'S CORRECTED MOTION
TO DISMISS**

Defendants.

Defendant Principal Financial Group, Inc. (“The Principal”) respectfully submits this Motion to Dismiss, pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), 12(b)(2) and 12(b)(3), the corrected class action complaint (D.E. 17) (“Complaint”) filed by plaintiffs, Kevin Lewis and Susan Lewis (“Plaintiffs”). Plaintiffs’ claims against The Principal should be dismissed for the following reasons:

1. This Court lacks personal jurisdiction over The Principal. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). The Principal has *no* contacts with the State of Nevada, and exercising personal jurisdiction over it would offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

2. Plaintiffs lack Article III standing to assert claims against The Principal. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). In a multi-defendant case, a putative class representative must allege that he or she has satisfied all three elements of Article III standing as to *each* defendant in order to establish Article

III standing as to each defendant. Because Plaintiffs have failed to meet every element of standing specifically as to The Principal, Plaintiffs lack Article III standing to bring claims against The Principal.

3. Venue is not proper in this Court as to The Principal. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(3); 28 U.S.C. §1391. None of the defendants are “residents” of Nevada. 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(1). Plaintiffs fail to allege a description of events involving The Principal that occurred in Nevada. *Id.* §1391(b)(2). And this Court lacks personal jurisdiction over The Principal. *Id.* §1391(b)(3).

WHEREFORE, premises considered, Defendant The Principal respectfully requests that this Court grant The Principal's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2013

**WILSON, ELSER, MOSKOWITZ, EDELMAN
& DICKER LLP**

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**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO DISMISS**

Defendant Principal Financial Group, Inc. (“The Principal”) respectfully submits this Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of its Motion to Dismiss (“Motion”), pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), 12(b)(2) and 12(b)(3), the corrected class action complaint (D.E. 17) (“Complaint”) filed by plaintiffs, Kevin Lewis and Susan Lewis (“Plaintiffs”).

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs' Complaint includes as a defendant The Principal, a company with no connection to the underlying allegations other than being a holding company for another defendant, Delaware Charter Guarantee & Trust Company d/b/a Principal Trust Company ("Delaware Charter"). The Complaint contains no independent claims against The Principal. The Complaint does not present any substantive allegations or evidence Plaintiffs had a contractual relationship with The Principal. Instead, Plaintiffs lump The Principal and Delaware Charter together and collectively refer to them throughout the Complaint as "Principal." This type of over-generalized pleading conflicts with the Supreme Court's pronouncements in *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007) ("Twombly"), and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009) ("Iqbal"), which explain that each defendant must be provided notice of what the plaintiff's claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.

The Principal is a holding company. The Principal is a Delaware corporation and maintains its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in Des Moines, Iowa. Some of The Principal's subsidiaries offer retirement savings investment and insurance products and services, including Individual Retirement Accounts ("IRA") to the public. The Principal never served as an IRA custodian or trustee to the Plaintiffs. Instead, all of Plaintiffs' purported claims are based upon governing instruments, which explicitly designated Delaware Charter as the trustee of Plaintiffs' IRAs.¹ (See, e.g., Delaware Charter's motion to dismiss, Camp Decl., Ex. A, Section 2.24).

¹ The agreements involving Plaintiffs and Delaware Charter are referenced in the Plaintiffs' Complaint and are central to the Plaintiffs' claims. See, e.g., Complaint ¶¶ 1-3, 15, 17-24, 27, 28, 31-33, 40, 45-65, 76-98. Accordingly, this Court may consider the documents without converting this Motion into one for summary judgment. *Knieval v. ESPN*, 393 F.3d 1068, 1076 (9th Cir. 2005) (recognizing court may consider documents "whose contents are alleged in a complaint and whose

1 Plaintiffs fail to meet the threshold Article III standing requirement. Plaintiffs have also
 2 failed to establish general personal jurisdiction or specific personal jurisdiction over The Principal.
 3 Likewise, Plaintiffs' claims against The Principal do not fall within any of the three venue categories
 4 in 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Accordingly, all of Plaintiffs' claims against The Principal should be dismissed
 5 with prejudice.

6 **PLAINTIFFS' ALLEGATIONS**

7 Plaintiffs bring this class action "on behalf of people who invested in certain real estate
 8 investment trusts (the 'REITs') as part of their individual retirement accounts ('IRAs') with
 9 Defendants Principal and DLA."² "Plaintiffs and the members of the Class invested in one or more
 10 Apple REITs, including but not limited to, Apple REIT 6, Apple REIT 7, Apple REIT 8, Apple
 11 REIT 9, and Apple REIT 10, (hereinafter the 'Apple REITs') as part of their IRAs with Defendants
 12 Principal and DLA."³ Plaintiffs allege "Principal" failed to comply with its contractual obligation to
 13 provide them with an "accounting, valuing the assets at fair market value."⁴ Instead, "Principal" has
 14 relied on "regularly issued broker-dealer statements created and mailed to Class Members" to satisfy
 15 this obligation.⁵ The broker statements historically listed the value of the Apple REITs at the
 16 original offering price of \$11.00 per share, but in 2011 and 2012, they reported "no valuation
 17 whatsoever for the Apple REITs."⁶ "Instead, the shares of these products were reported as 'Not
 18 Priced' and 'Unpriced' in various sections of the statements."⁷ Based on these allegations, Plaintiffs
 19 assert six claims against "Principal" – Breach of Contract (Count 1), Breach of Trust (Count 2),
 20

21 authenticity no party questions, but which are not physically attached to the [plaintiff's] pleading.").
 22 The Trust Agreement is attached as Exhibit A to the Declaration of Kristin Camp submitted with
 23 Delaware Charter's motion to dismiss.

24 ² Complaint ¶1.

25 ³ Complaint ¶ 15. In addition to failing to provide any relevant transaction dates and impermissibly
 26 grouping Delaware Charter and The Principal together as "Principal," the Complaint gives no
 27 indication as to the specific Apple REIT(s) or other "certain real estate investment trusts" the
 28 Plaintiffs purchased through DLA.

⁴ Complaint ¶ 22.

⁵ Complaint ¶ 25.

⁶ Complaint ¶¶ 25 (emphasis omitted), 27.

⁷ Complaint ¶ 25.

1 Breach of Fiduciary Duty (Count 3), Negligence (Count 6), Intentional Misrepresentation (Count 7)
 2 and Negligent Misrepresentation (Count 8).

3 **ARGUMENT**

4 **I. This Court Lacks Personal Jurisdiction over The Principal.**

5 Because The Principal has *no* contacts with the State of Nevada, exercising personal
 6 jurisdiction over it would offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
 7 *CollegeSource, Inc. v. AcademyOne, Inc.*, 653 F.3d 1066, 1073 (9th Cir. 2011) (“College Source”).
 8 Therefore, Plaintiffs’ claims against The Principal must be dismissed for lack of personal
 9 jurisdiction.

10 **A. Plaintiffs Cannot Establish Personal Jurisdiction.**

11 “[T]he plaintiff bears the burden of establishing” personal jurisdiction over The Principal, a
 12 non-resident. *See id.* This Court may only exercise personal jurisdiction over non-resident
 13 defendant The Principal if Plaintiffs establish: “(1) Nevada’s long-arm statute confers personal
 14 jurisdiction” over the non-resident defendant; and “(2) that the exercise of jurisdiction comports with
 15 the constitutional principles of due process.” *Rio Prop., Inc. v. Rio Int’l Interlink*, 284 F.3d 1007,
 16 1019 (9th Cir. 2002). Because “Nevada’s long-arm statute permits the exercise of jurisdiction to the
 17 same extent as the Constitution,” *id.* (citing Nev. Rev. Stat. § 14.065), the analysis “collapses into
 18 one: whether the exercise of personal jurisdiction comports with due process.” *Pfister v. Selling
 19 Source, LLC*, 931 F. Supp. 2d 1109, 1115 (D. Nev. 2013) (“Pfister”). “For a court to exercise
 20 personal jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant consistent with due process, that defendant must
 21 have ‘certain minimum contacts’ with the relevant forum ‘such that the maintenance of the suit does
 22 not offend ‘traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.’” *CollegeSource*, 653 F.3d at 1073
 23 (quoting *Int’l Shoe Co. v. State of Washington, Office of Unemployment Comp. & Placement*, 326
 24 U.S. 310, 316 (1945) (“Int’l Shoe”)). Those minimum contacts can be so pervasive they give rise to
 25 general personal jurisdiction or they can be few but so related to the claim they give rise to specific
 26 personal jurisdiction. However, as here, where The Principal has *no* contacts with the forum state,

1 neither general personal jurisdiction nor specific personal jurisdiction exists, and any attempt to
 2 exercise personal jurisdiction over The Principal is forbidden.

3 **1. General Personal Jurisdiction**

4 The standard for general personal jurisdiction “is an exacting standard.” *Schwarzenegger v.*
 5 *Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 2004) (“Schwartzenegger”). A federal court
 6 may exert general personal jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant only “when their affiliations
 7 with the State are so ‘continuous and systematic’ as to render them essentially at home in the forum
 8 State.” *Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown*, ____ U.S. ___, 131 S. Ct. 2846, 2851
 9 (2011) (“Goodyear”). Thus, for this Court to exercise general personal jurisdiction over The
 10 Principal, Plaintiffs must prove The Principal’s business contacts are so continuous and systematic
 11 they “approximate physical presence” in Nevada. *CollegeSource*, 653 F.3d at 1074; *Del Giorno v.*
 12 *W. Va. Bd. of Med.*, No. 2:12-cv-00095-KJD-VCF, 2012 WL 4753388, at * 1 (D. Nev. Oct. 4, 2012)
 13 (“*Del Giorno*”) (“Longevity, continuity, volume, economic impact, physical presence, and
 14 integration into the state’s regulatory or economic markets are among the indicia of such a
 15 presence.”).

16 **2. Specific Personal Jurisdiction**

17 Unlike general personal jurisdiction, a court may have specific personal jurisdiction over a
 18 non-resident defendant based on fewer contacts with the forum. Though the quantity of those
 19 contacts may be fewer, the *quality* of the contacts must be greater. *See Lake v. Lake*, 817 F.2d 1416,
 20 1421 (9th Cir. 1987) (“The first step of the specific jurisdiction analysis involves a qualitative
 21 evaluation of the defendant’s contact with the forum state.”). Specific personal jurisdiction will exist
 22 over a non-resident defendant only if the contacts with the forum state are both purposeful and
 23 connected to the plaintiff’s claim.

24 The Ninth Circuit has established a three-prong test for assessing whether a forum has
 25 specific personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant:

26 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or
 27 consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or perform
 28 some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the privilege of conducting
 activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its laws;

- (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant's forum-related activities; and
- (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice, i.e. it must be reasonable.

Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802. “If any of the three requirements is not satisfied, jurisdiction in the forum would deprive the defendant of due process of law.” *Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy*, 453 F.3d 1151, 1155 (9th Cir. 2006) (“*Pebble Beach*”) (quoting *Omeluk v. Langsten Slip & Batbyggeri A/S*, 52 F.3d 267, 270 (9th Cir. 1995)).

“In cases arising out of contractual relationships, including those involving related tort claims, the Ninth Circuit applies the ‘purposeful availment’ test enunciated in *Hanson*.” *Repwest Ins. Co. v. Praetorian Ins. Co.*, 890 F. Supp. 2d 1168, 1188 (D. Ariz. 2012) (“Repwest”); *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802 (“A purposeful availment analysis is most often used in suits sounding in contract.”). Under that standard, “it is essential in each case that there be some act by which the defendant purposefully avails itself of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum State, thus invoking the benefits and protections of its laws.” *Hanson v. Denckla*, 357 U.S. 235, 253 (1958) (“Hanson”); *Pebble Beach*, 453 F.3d at 1155; *Doe v. Unocal Corp.*, 248 F.3d 915, 924 (9th Cir. 2001) (“Doe”).

The non-resident defendant's purposeful contacts must also give rise to the plaintiff's claim. "To determine whether a claim arises out of forum-related activities, courts apply a 'but for' test." *Doe*, 248 F.3d at 924. Therefore, the Court must consider "whether plaintiffs' claims would have arisen but for [the defendant's] contacts with" Nevada. *Id.*

However, “[t]he bare existence of minimum contacts is not sufficient to allow a court to exercise personal jurisdiction over a defendant.” *Id.* at 925. Under the third prong, the Court must consider whether “assertion of jurisdiction is reasonable.” *Id.* “In other words, . . . the court must determine whether the assertion of personal jurisdiction would comport with traditional notions of ‘fair play and substantial justice.’” *Id.* (quoting *International Shoe*, 326 U.S. at 316).

111

700

1

1 **B. This Court Lacks Personal Jurisdiction over The Principal.**

2 As Plaintiffs recognize, The Principal is “a Delaware corporation with its principal place of
 3 business in Des Moines, Iowa.”⁸ Yet, Plaintiffs seek to compel The Principal to defend this
 4 litigation in a distant and unfamiliar forum. Faced with the high burden of establishing personal
 5 jurisdiction over The Principal, Plaintiffs’ sparse allegations fall short.

6 Plaintiffs’ Complaint contains no individual allegations of personal jurisdiction over The
 7 Principal. Plaintiffs rest their allegations of personal jurisdiction on a single, conclusory sentence,
 8 claiming “[t]his Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants have
 9 significant continuous and pervasive contacts with the State of Nevada.”⁹ Plaintiffs’ wholly
 10 unsubstantiated allegation does not even approach the requisite pleading standard under *Twombly*
 11 and *Iqbal* or the Ninth Circuit’s jurisdictional precedent. *See CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1073
 12 (“The plaintiff cannot ‘simply rest on the bare allegations of its complaint’”); *Western*
 13 *Showcase Homes, Inc. v. Fuqua Homes, Inc.*, No. 2:09-cv-02341-RCJ-RJJ, 2010 WL 1838364, at *4
 14 (D. Nev. May 6, 2010) (“This is a conclusory statement that will not support personal jurisdiction.”).
 15 But more importantly, Plaintiffs’ jurisdictional allegation is patently wrong. *College Source*, 653
 16 F.3d at 1073 (“[W]e may not assume the truth of the allegations in a pleading which are contradicted
 17 by affidavit”).

18 **1. This Court Lacks General Personal Jurisdiction Over The Principal.**

19 Far from “significant continuous and pervasive contacts,”¹⁰ The Principal, a mere holding
 20 company, has *no* contacts with Nevada. The Principal is a Delaware corporation with its principal
 21 place of business in Des Moines, Iowa, (Declaration of Clint Woods ¶¶ 3-4 (“Woods Decl.”);
 22 Complaint ¶ 7), and is not qualified, licensed, registered, or authorized to do business in Nevada.
 23 The Principal has never conducted any kind of business in Nevada; has never been a resident of
 24 Nevada; never maintained headquarters or offices in Nevada; never owned, leased, rented, or
 25 controlled any real or personal property in Nevada; never employed agents in Nevada; never

26
 27 ⁸ Complaint ¶ 7.
 28 ⁹ Complaint ¶ 12.
 10 Complaint ¶ 12.

1 maintained any bank accounts in Nevada; and never paid state taxes in Nevada. (Woods Decl. ¶¶7-
 2 8); *See Pfister*, 931 F. Supp. 2d at 1116 (considering similar factors when assessing personal
 3 jurisdiction); *CollegeSource*, 653 F.3d at 1074; *Mavrix Photo, Inc. v. Brand Technologies, Inc.*, 647
 4 F.3d 1218, 1225-26 (9th Cir. 2011); *Hall v. Club Corp. of Am.*, 33 Fed. Appx. 873, 875 (9th Cir.
 5 2002) (“Plaza Club’s lack of a regular place of business in Nevada is significant in determining
 6 whether personal jurisdiction exists.”); *Del Giorno*, 2012 WL 4753388, at *2 (refusing to find
 7 general personal jurisdiction over a defendant when there was “no indication that the [defendant]
 8 ha[d] any continuous, systematic, regulatory, or market presence in Nevada”).

9 In short, The Principal is “in no sense at home” in Nevada. *Goodyear*, ___ U.S. ___, 131 S.
 10 Ct. at 2857. Because The Principal’s “attenuated connections” to Nevada “fall far short of ‘the
 11 continuous and systematic general business contacts’ necessary to empower” Nevada “to entertain
 12 suit against [it] on claims unrelated to anything that connects [it] to the State,” this Court cannot
 13 assert general personal jurisdiction over The Principal. *Id.*

14 **2. This Court Lacks Specific Personal Jurisdiction Over The Principal.**

15 Nor can this Court exercise specific personal jurisdiction over The Principal. *See*
 16 *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. Plaintiffs do not identify any purposeful contacts by The
 17 Principal directed at Nevada giving rise to their claims. The Complaint’s allegations center on the
 18 contractual relationship between Plaintiffs and Defendants Delaware Charter and David Lerner
 19 Associates, Inc. (“Lerner Associates”). Plaintiffs attempt to gloss over the lack of relationship
 20 between The Principal and their claims by alleging “Principal is specifically named as the ‘Trustee’
 21 of these trusts by the Trust Agreement.”¹¹ But this contention is directly belied by the Trust
 22 Agreement, which expressly defines the Trustee as “Delaware Charter Guarantee & Trust Company
 23 d/b/a Principal Trust Company.”¹²

24 Plaintiffs have alleged no contract with The Principal, no direct relationship with The
 25 Principal, and no contact with The Principal. In fact, Plaintiffs’ only allegation specifically directed
 26 at The Principal is the paragraph identifying it as “a Delaware corporation with its principal place of

27 ¹¹ Complaint ¶ 19.
 28 ¹² Trust Agreement § 2.24.

business in Des Moines, Iowa. PFC [sic] is a citizen of Iowa.”¹³ This is far from the purposeful availment requirement the defendant “has deliberately engaged in significant activities within a State or has created continuing obligations between himself and the residents of the forum.” *Repwest*, 890 F. Supp. 2d at 1188 (internal quotation marks omitted). Plaintiffs cannot allege The Principal directed *any* contact at Nevada, much less a contact substantial and purposeful enough for specific personal jurisdiction. *Hanson*, 357 U.S. at 253 (“[I]t is essential in each case that there be some act by which the defendant purposefully avails itself of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum State, thus invoking the benefits and protections of its laws.”).¹⁴

C. Plaintiffs Cannot Establish Personal Jurisdiction over The Principal based on Actions by Delaware Charter.

Rather than allege any jurisdictional contacts between The Principal and Nevada or Plaintiffs' claims, Plaintiffs lump The Principal and Delaware Charter together as "Principal" in an attempt to conflate the parties and manufacture jurisdiction where none exists. The United States Supreme Court has expressly rejected such attempts, labeling them "plainly unconstitutional." *Rush v. Savchuk*, 444 U.S. 320, 331-32 (1980). The Principal and Delaware Charter are distinct legal entities, and "jurisdiction over each defendant must be established individually." *Sher v. Johnson*, 911 F.2d 1357, 1365 (9th Cir. 1990).

The Principal’s *only* connection to this civil action is that it is the ultimate parent company of Delaware Charter. (Woods Decl. ¶5); *See In re Western States Wholesale Natural Gas Litig.*, 605 F. Supp. 2d 1118, 1132 (D. Nev. 2009) (“*In re Western States*”) (finding no personal jurisdiction where there was “[n]o evidence in the record” that the parent company defendant “itself had any contacts

13 Complaint ¶ 7.

¹⁴ Because Plaintiffs did not – and cannot – carry their burden of establishing the first two prongs of specific personal jurisdiction, it is unnecessary for this Court to reach the third prong, whether it is reasonable to exercise personal jurisdiction over The Principal. *See Core-Vent Corp. v. Nobel Indus. AB*, 11 F.3d 1482, 1487 (9th Cir. 1993). But even if Plaintiffs could satisfy their burden, the exercise of specific personal jurisdiction over The Principal based on non-existent contacts with Nevada would be unreasonable. *See id.* The Principal has no contacts with Nevada and has not interjected itself into Nevada’s affairs. *See id.* Moreover, The Principal is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Iowa; requiring The Principal to litigate in Nevada would be burdensome and inefficient. *See id.*

1 with [the forum] other than acting as a guarantor on a single contract between [the subsidiary] and a
 2 Wisconsin entity"). As an initial matter, Plaintiffs have failed to allege sufficiently that this Court
 3 has personal jurisdiction over Delaware Charter, and Delaware Charter has moved to dismiss the
 4 Complaint on those grounds. (See Delaware Charter's motion to dismiss). But even if personal
 5 jurisdiction were proper over Delaware Charter, this Court would still lack personal jurisdiction over
 6 The Principal. As the Ninth Circuit has explained, "[t]he existence of a relationship between a
 7 parent company and its subsidiaries is not sufficient to establish personal jurisdiction over the parent
 8 on the basis of the subsidiaries' minimum contacts with the forum." *Doe*, 248 F.3d at 925; *Crystal*
 9 *Cruises, Inc. v. Moteurs Leroy-Somer S.A.*, No. 12-55338, 2013 WL 6068586, at *1 (9th Cir. Nov.
 10 19, 2013) (unpublished) ("Corporations are treated as separate and distinct entities and 'the presence
 11 of one . . . in a forum state may not be attributed to the other' for determining jurisdiction." (quoting
 12 *Holland Am. Line Inc v. Wartsila N. Am., Inc.*, 485 F.3d 450, 459 (9th Cir. 2007))).

13 The Principal, a holding company, maintains the corporate form and does not direct or
 14 control the daily operations of Delaware Charter. (Woods Decl. ¶ 10); *see Doe*, 248 F.3d at 928.
 15 When, as here, "the parent is merely a holding company, the subsidiary's forum-related contacts are
 16 not done as the parent's agent because the holding company 'could simply hold another type of
 17 subsidiary' as an investment and thus the subsidiary conducts business not as the parent's agent but
 18 as its investment." *In re Western States*, 605 F. Supp. 2d at 1135 (quoting *Doe*, 248 F.3d at 929);
 19 *MMI, Inc. v. Baja, Inc.*, 743 F. Supp. 2d 1101, 1112 (D. Ariz. 2010); *see also Doe*, 248 F.3d at 929.

20 Plaintiffs do not allege The Principal controls Delaware Charter's internal affairs or daily
 21 operations. Plaintiffs do not allege either an alter ego theory or agency theory of personal
 22 jurisdiction over The Principal. In the complete absence of personal jurisdiction over The Principal,
 23 Plaintiffs' claims against The Principal must be dismissed.

24 **II. Plaintiffs Lack Article III Standing to Assert Claims Against The Principal.**

25 Even if this Court could exercise personal jurisdiction over The Principal, the Complaint
 26 must still be dismissed because Plaintiffs lack Article III standing as to The Principal. The only
 27 "specific allegations" against The Principal are:

7. Defendant Principal Financial Group, Inc. ("PFC") [sic] is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Des Moines, Iowa. PFC is a citizen of Iowa.

10. At all relevant times, [Delaware Charter] is and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of PFC [sic], and collectively both shall be referred to as "Principal."¹⁵

From that point forward, the Complaint lumps The Principal and Delaware Charter together as “Principal” and makes no attempt to assert any particular allegations explaining how Plaintiffs were injured by *each* Defendant.

Plaintiffs do not allege they have suffered financial losses, adverse tax consequences or otherwise incurred actual injuries as a result of “Principal’s” alleged failure to provide them with an independent accounting. Plaintiffs also do not claim that “but for” the alleged agreement to conduct an independent accounting they would not have invested in the Apple REITS or, conversely, made an alternative investment. Likewise, Plaintiffs’ Complaint gives no indication how their undisclosed injury, supposedly caused by the lack of an independent accounting, will somehow be redressed by a favorable decision in this action. For these reasons, Plaintiffs do not have Article III standing to pursue their claims against The Principal.

A. Article III Standing is a Threshold Issue Determined on the Facts as They Exist when the Complaint Is Filed.

The United States Constitution limits the jurisdiction of federal courts to “Cases” and “Controversies.” U.S. CONST. art. III, § 2, cl. 1. One of the “landmarks, setting apart the ‘Cases’ and ‘Controversies’ that are of the justiciable sort referred to in Article III . . . is the doctrine of standing.” *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992) (“*Lujan*”) (citations omitted). “[T]he core component of standing is an essential and unchanging part of the case-or-controversy requirement of Article III.” *Id.* Article III standing “is the threshold question in every federal case, determining the power of the court to entertain the suit.” *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 498 (1975) (“*Warth*”); accord *Employers-Teamsters Local Nos. 175 & 505 Pension Trust Fund v. Anchor Cap. Advisors*, 498 F.3d 920, 923 (9th Cir. 2007).

¹⁵ Complaint ¶¶ 7, 10.

1 Standing is determined by the facts that exist at the commencement of the litigation.
 2 *Biodiversity Legal Foundation v. Badgley*, 309 F.3d 1166, 1171 (9th Cir. 2002). It is insufficient for
 3 a plaintiff to attempt to satisfy the Article III standing requirements as the case progresses. Instead,
 4 the requirements of standing must be satisfied from the outset. *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 569 n.4 (stating
 5 that “[t]he existence of federal jurisdiction ordinarily depends on the facts as *they exist when the*
 6 *complaint is filed*” and rejecting the argument that events which occurred after filing “retroactively
 7 created a redressability (and hence jurisdiction) that did not exist at the outset” (quoting *Newman-*
 8 *Green, Inc. v. Alfonzo-Larrain*, 490 U.S. 826, 830 (1989)) (emphasis in *Lujan*)).

9 **B. Plaintiffs Bear the Burden of Establishing Article III Standing.**

10 The United States Supreme Court has made clear – “[t]he party invoking federal jurisdiction
 11 bears the burden of establishing these elements” of standing. *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 561; *Steel Co. v.*
 12 *Citizens for a Better Environment*, 523 U.S. 83, 104 (1998) (“The party invoking federal jurisdiction
 13 [where standing to sue is called into question] bears the burden of establishing its existence”). That
 14 Plaintiffs brought this case as a purported nationwide class action does not relieve them of the
 15 obligation of establishing that they, personally, have Article III standing. The United States
 16 Supreme Court has also noted on several occasions the named class representative must have
 17 standing to proceed with a class action.¹⁶ See, e.g., *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 357 (1996) (“That
 18 a suit may be a class action . . . adds nothing to the question of standing, for even named plaintiffs
 19 who represent a class must allege and show that they personally have been injured”) (quotation
 20 marks and citations omitted)); *O’Shea v. Littleton*, 414 U.S. 488, 494 (1974) (“*O’Shea*”) (“[I]f none

21 ¹⁶ The Ninth Circuit and district courts in this Circuit have rigorously complied with this Supreme
 22 Court holding: “Lastly, the fact that Plaintiffs filed their complaint as a class action is of no moment.
 23 Standing ‘is a jurisdictional element that must be satisfied prior to class certification.’” *Lee v. State*
 24 *of Oregon*, 107 F.3d 1382, 1390 (9th Cir. 1997); *see also Easter v. Am. W. Fin.*, 381 F.3d 948, 962
 25 (9th Cir. 2004) (“The district court correctly addressed the issue of standing before it addressed the
 26 issue of class certification.”); *Shin v. Esurance Ins. Co.*, No. C8-5626 RBL, 2009 WL 688586, at *4
 27 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 13, 2009) (“in a class action, constitutional standing requirements must be
 28 satisfied before proceeding to the merits” (internal quotation marks omitted)); *Siemers v. Wells*
Fargo & Co., No. C 05-04518, 2006 WL 3041090, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 2006) (“Standing ‘is a
 jurisdictional element that must be satisfied prior to class certification.’”); *Henry v. Circus Circus*
Casinos, Inc., 223 F.R.D. 541, 544 (D. Nev. 2004) (“*Henry*”) (“a plaintiff who lacks Article III
 standing to sue a defendant may not establish standing ‘through the back door of a class action’”).

1 of the named plaintiffs purporting to represent a class establishes the requisite of a case or
 2 controversy with the defendants, none may seek relief on behalf of himself or any other member of
 3 the class.”).

4 **C. There Are Three Required Elements of Article III Standing.**

5 The United States Supreme Court requires a plaintiff satisfy three elements to establish
 6 Article III standing:

7 Over the years, our cases have established that the irreducible constitutional minimum
 8 of standing contains three elements. First, the plaintiff must have suffered an “injury
 9 in fact” -- an invasion of a legally protected interest which is (a) concrete and
 10 particularized, and (b) “actual or imminent, not ‘conjectural’ or ‘hypothetical[.]’”
 11 Second, there must be a causal connection between the injury and the conduct
 12 complained of -- the injury has to be “fairly . . . trace[able] to the challenged action of
 13 the defendant, and not . . . th[e] result [of] the independent action of some third party
 14 not before the court.” Third, it must be “likely,” as opposed to merely “speculative,”
 15 that the injury will be “redressed by a favorable decision.”

16 *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560-61 (citations omitted); *accord Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Envtl.*
 17 *Serv. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 180-81 (2000). Given these three requirements for Article III
 18 standing, every plaintiff must make a plausible showing he personally suffered some actual or
 19 threatened injury as a proximate result of some improper conduct of each specific defendant.
 20 *Gladstone Realtors v. Village of Bellwood*, 441 U.S. 91, 99 (1979) (“The constitutional limits on
 21 standing eliminate claims in which the plaintiff has failed to make out a case or controversy between
 22 himself and the defendant.”); *see also Village of Arlington Heights v. Metro. Housing Dev. Corp.*,
 23 429 U.S. 252, 261 (1977) (“the complaint must indicate that the [plaintiff’s] injury is indeed fairly
 24 traceable to the defendant’s acts or omissions.”); *Easter*, 381 F.3d at 961–62 (same).

25 In the class action context, a plaintiff must meet every element of Article III standing as to
 26 each defendant. Class plaintiffs are not subject to more lenient standing rules, and a class
 27 representative cannot base standing to sue on the claims of unnamed class members. *See Lewis*, 518
 28 U.S. at 357; 1 Newberg on Class Actions § 2:5 (5th ed.) (“In multi-defendant class actions, the
 29 named plaintiffs must show that each defendant has harmed at least one of them.”). As Chief Judge
 30 Pro articulated in finding plaintiff’s class action claims against his employer did not automatically
 31 create standing over the employer’s subsidiaries and affiliates, “[t]o establish Article III standing in a

1 class action, at least one named plaintiff must have standing in his own right to assert a claim against
 2 *each named defendant* before he may purport to represent a class claim against that defendant.”
 3 *Henry*, 223 F.R.D. at 544 (emphasis added); *see also Plumbers’ Union Local No. 12 Pension Fund*
 4 *v. Nomura Asset Acceptance Corp.*, 632 F.3d 762, 771 (1st Cir. 2011) (affirming dismissal of claims
 5 against certain trusts and defendants connected to those trusts for lack of standing, noting that
 6 “[e]ach trust is backed by loans from a different mix of banks; no named plaintiff has a significant
 7 interest in establishing wrongdoing by the particular group of banks that financed a trust from which
 8 the named plaintiffs made no purchases”); *Audler v. CBC Innovis, Inc.*, 519 F.3d 239, 245-48 (5th
 9 Cir. 2008) (holding that named plaintiff in purported class action lacked Article III standing to bring
 10 claims against certain defendants, with which he had not dealt, because those defendants “have
 11 caused [the named plaintiff] no cognizable injury” even though plaintiff had Article III standing as
 12 to a separate defendant); *Lucas v. BMS Enter., Inc.*, No. 3:09-CV-2159-D, 2010 WL 2671305, at *2
 13 (N.D. Tex. Jul. 1, 2010) (“[N]amed plaintiffs in a class action suit must meet every element of
 14 standing as to each defendant, including alleging that they were injured by each defendant named in
 15 the suit.”).¹⁷ Accordingly, for Article III purposes, it makes no difference whether Plaintiffs have
 16 established standing to sue Lerner Associates. Instead, Plaintiffs must also separately establish each
 17 element of Article III standing against both The Principal and Delaware Charter, separate corporate
 18 entities impermissibly lumped together in the Complaint as “Principal.”

21

¹⁷ *See also Newport v. Dell, Inc.*, No. CV-08-96, 2008 WL 4347017, at *2-3 (D. Ariz. Aug. 21,
 22 2008) (plaintiff’s standing to sue one defendant did not establish standing to sue co-defendants with
 23 which she had no contractual relationship); *Cady v. Anthem Blue Cross Life & Health Ins. Co.*, 583
 24 F. Supp. 2d 1102, 1105-06 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (plaintiff’s standing to assert class action claims against
 25 his insurer arising from denial of benefits did not confer standing on plaintiff to assert claims against
 26 other insurers who did not have “anything to do” with the claims decision); *In re Eaton Vance Corp.*
 27 *Sec. Litig.*, 220 F.R.D. 162, 169-171 (D. Mass. 2004) (reaffirming denial of standing to bring a class
 28 action suit against a mutual fund company in which the plaintiffs owned no shares but were under
 the control of the same corporate entity that controlled funds in which the plaintiffs did have an
 investment); *Miller v. Pac. Shore Funding*, 224 F. Supp. 2d 977, 995-96 (D. Md. 2002); *Angel*
Music, Inc. v. ABC Sports, Inc., 112 F.R.D. 70, 73-74 (S.D.N.Y. 1986); *Weiner v. Bank of King of*
Prussia, 358 F. Supp. 684, 690, 697-98 (E.D. Pa. 1973).

1. Plaintiffs Have Not Incurred a Distinct, Palpable Injury.

The United States Supreme Court noted a “particularized” injury is one “affect[ing] the plaintiff in a personal and individual way.” *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560 n.1; *Warth*, 422 U.S. at 501 (“The plaintiff still must allege a distinct and palpable injury to himself, even if it is an injury shared by a large class of other possible litigants”). For, “[u]nless [plaintiffs] can thus demonstrate the requisite case or controversy between themselves personally and [defendants], ‘none may seek relief on behalf of himself or any other member of the class.’” *Warth*, 422 U.S. at 502 (citation omitted). The injury prong of this standing analysis requires showing the distinct and palpable injury or actual or threatened injury is a personal injury-in-fact; the injury cannot be abstract, hypothetical or conjectural. *O’Shea*, 414 U.S. at 494; *City of Los Angeles v. Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95, 101-02 (1983). Consequently, the Complaint must specifically “trace” the alleged injury-in-fact to each defendant’s conduct. *See Easter*, 381 F.3d at 962 (holding that borrowers of second mortgage loans had no standing to sue those investment trusts that did not hold a named plaintiff’s note because plaintiffs could not trace the alleged injury-in-fact to those defendants’ actions).¹⁸

Plaintiffs fail to meet the first prong of Article III standing because the Complaint fails to sufficiently allege they have been injured. Plaintiffs fail to specifically plead any “palpable” injury whatsoever traceable to The Principal, and instead lump Delaware Charter and The Principal together as “Principal.” Plaintiffs’ Complaint is also void of any description of the injury-in-fact actually suffered by them, such as investment loss, unintended taxes, fines, penalties or other economic damages. The generalized allegations against “Principal” present, at most, the abstract,

¹⁸ See also 1 J. McLaughlin, Class Actions § 4:28, at 659–60 (6th ed. 2010) (“In a multi-defendant case, a putative class representative must allege that he or she has been injured by the conduct of each defendant to establish standing.”); *Daughtery v. I-Flow, Inc.*, No. 3:09-CV-2120-P, 2010 WL 2034835, at *3 (N.D. Tex. Apr. 29, 2010) (class representative “must allege facts sufficient to establish that he suffered an injury that was caused by a particular defendant(s)’ conduct.”); *Johnson v. GEICO Cas. Co.*, 673 F. Supp. 2d 244, 254 (D. Del. 2009) (holding even with respect to affiliated defendants in a class action, standing must be shown for each defendant; ordering dismissal where two defendants were not alleged to have insured any of the named plaintiffs); *Cattie v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 504 F. Supp. 2d 939, 944–46 (S.D. Cal. 2007) (plaintiffs lacked standing against one Wal-Mart entity where they relied solely on allegations it acted jointly with other Wal-Mart entities); *Simon v. E. Ky. Welfare Rights Org.*, 426 U.S. 26, 40 n.20 (1976) (finding even in a putative class action, each named plaintiff must personally allege a cognizable and traceable injury).

1 hypothetical or conjectural “injuries” insufficient to establish standing. Without actual or threatened
 2 injury, Plaintiffs have not alleged the injury in fact element for Article III standing against The
 3 Principal.

4 **2. Plaintiffs Have Failed To Establish a Causal Connection Between their
 5 “Injury” and the Failure To Conduct an Independent Accounting.**

6 Plaintiffs also fail to satisfy the second requirement for Article III standing, a causal
 7 connection between their injury and the conduct complained of. To satisfy this requirement,
 8 Plaintiffs must trace the alleged injury to each defendant’s challenged conduct, rather than to that of
 9 some other actor not before the court. *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560. To the extent Plaintiffs could
 10 demonstrate an actual “injury” suffered because of the lack of an independent accounting, there is no
 11 allegation in the Complaint that Plaintiffs would have done anything differently “but for” such
 12 alleged failure, such as not opening an IRA account, not investing in the Apple REITs, or making
 13 some other alternative investment. Likewise, as the IRAs were self-directed and Plaintiffs had full
 14 authority over the corresponding investments, Plaintiffs cannot draw any connection between The
 15 Principal and the performance of any such investments. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have not alleged the
 16 threshold causal connection required for standing purposes.

17 **3. Plaintiffs Have Not Established Redressability.**

18 In addition to establishing an actual injury and causal connection, Plaintiffs must show it is
 19 “likely,” as opposed to merely “speculative,” that such injury will be “redressed by a favorable
 20 decision.” Plaintiffs’ Complaint fails to allege this essential element for Article III standing.
 21 Plaintiffs do not allege suffering any economic losses as a result of not receiving an independent
 22 accounting of the Apple REITs. Consequently, Plaintiffs give no corresponding explanation how
 23 their supposed injury will be redressed if the Court orders The Principal – a holding company with
 24 no contractual relationship with the Plaintiffs – to conduct an independent accounting. In other
 25 words, Plaintiffs give no indication how they will be in any more favorable position should such an
 26 accounting be done. Because the Complaint alleges no injury in fact, causal connection, or
 27 likelihood of redressability as to Plaintiffs’ claims against The Principal, Plaintiffs lack Article III
 28 standing as to The Principal, and this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ claims

1 against The Principal. *See Nat'l Org. for Women, Inc. v. Scheidler*, 510 U.S. 249, 255 (1994);
 2 *Cetacean Cnty. v. Bush*, 386 F.3d 1169, 1174 (9th Cir. 2004) (“A suit brought by a plaintiff without
 3 Article III standing is not a ‘case or controversy,’ and an Article III federal court therefore lacks
 4 subject matter jurisdiction over the suit”).

5 **III. Venue Is Improper in this District.**

6 The plaintiff has the burden of showing venue is proper. *Pfister*, 931 F. Supp. 2d at 1119.
 7 Venue in civil actions brought in federal district courts is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Section
 8 1391(b) provides a civil action may be brought in:

9 (1) a judicial district in which any defendant resides, if all defendants
 10 are residents of the State in which the district is located;

11 (2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or
 12 omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of
 13 property that is the subject of the action is situated; or

14 (3) if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought
 15 as provided in this section, any judicial district in which any defendant
 16 is subject to the court’s personal jurisdiction with respect to such
 17 action.

18 “When there are multiple parties and/or multiple claims in an action, the plaintiff must establish
 19 venue is proper as to each defendant and as to each claim.” *Kelly v. Echols*, No. CIV-05-118, 2005
 20 WL 2105309, at *11 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 30, 2005); 14D Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller,
Federal Practice and Procedure § 3807 (3d ed. updated 2013) (“[I]t is common for courts to say that
 21 venue must be proper as to each claim and as to each party.”).

22 As set forth in Plaintiffs’ Complaint, none of the defendants are “residents” of Nevada¹⁹ so
 23 the first venue category is inapplicable. As to the second venue category, Plaintiffs fail to assert *any*
 24 specific factual allegations giving rise to their particular claims against The Principal, much less a
 25 description of events involving The Principal, which occurred in Nevada. As previously noted in
 26 Section I, this Court lacks personal jurisdiction over The Principal so the third venue category is
 27

28 ¹⁹ See Complaint ¶¶ 7-9.

1 inapplicable. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have not met their burden of showing venue is proper in this
2 district as to The Principal.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 This Court lacks personal jurisdiction over The Principal. Plaintiffs also lack Article III
5 standing to assert claims against The Principal. Venue is also not proper in this district as to The
6 Principal. For these reasons and the reasons set forth above, The Principal respectfully requests that
7 this Court grant The Principal's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint.

8 DATED this 31st day of December, 2013

9
10 **WILSON, ELSE, MOSKOWITZ, EDELMAN
& DICKER LLP**

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19 Group, Inc.*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to FRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of WILSON, ELSER, MOSKOWITZ, EDELMAN & DICKER LLP, and that on this 31st day of December, 2013, I electronically filed and served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DEFENDANT PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC.’S CORRECTED MOTION TO DISMISS** to all parties identified on file with the CM/ECF.

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An Employee of WILSON, ELSER, MOSKOWITZ, EDELMAN & DICKER LLP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

KEVIN and SUSAN LEWIS, on behalf of)
themselves and all other similarly situated,) Case No: 2:13-CV-01809-GMN-(GWF)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)
vs.)
)
DELAWARE CHARTER GUARANTEE)
& TRUST COMPANY D/B/A)
PRINCIPAL TRUST COMPANY,)
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.,)
and DAVID LERNER ASSOCIATES,)
INC.,)
)
Defendants.)
)

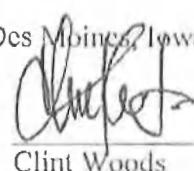
DECLARATION OF CLINT WOODS IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS

1. My name is Clint Woods, and I am the Assistant Corporate Secretary of Principal Financial Group, Inc. ("The Principal"). I have worked at one or more companies that are currently subsidiaries of The Principal from 1988 to 2003 and again since 2012. The statements set forth in this Declaration are based upon my personal knowledge and information and records of the regularly conducted business activities of The Principal. I am over 21 years of age and competent to testify to the statements set forth in this Declaration.
2. I have reviewed the complaint in this action and have familiarized myself with the allegations.
3. The Principal is incorporated under Delaware law. The Principal maintains its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in Des Moines, Iowa.

4. The Principal is a holding company.
5. The Principal is the parent company of Defendant Delaware Charter Guarantee & Trust Company d/b/a Principal Trust Company ("Delaware Charter").
6. Some of The Principal's subsidiaries offer retirement savings investment and insurance products and services to the public.
7. The Principal is not qualified, licensed, registered, or authorized to do business in Nevada. The Principal has never conducted any kind of business in Nevada.
8. The Principal has never been a resident of Nevada. The Principal has never maintained headquarters or offices in Nevada and has never owned, leased, rented, or controlled any real or personal property in Nevada. The Principal has never employed agents in Nevada. The Principal has never maintained bank accounts in Nevada and has never paid Nevada state taxes.
9. Delaware Charter is a subsidiary of The Principal. Delaware Charter is a non-depository trust company that provides trust and administrative services for employee benefit plans and individual tax-advantaged accounts.
10. The Principal does not direct or control the daily operations of Delaware Charter. The Principal maintains corporate formalities with Delaware Charter.
11. Delaware Charter does not serve as The Principal's general agent in Nevada.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 19th day of December, 2013, in Des Moines, Iowa.



Clint Woods